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#### NEWSPAPER IN ALABAMA PUBLISHED DAY IN THE YEAR EVERY

# SCHLEY'S FIRST WITNESS COES BEFORE COURT

Lieutenant Doyle Explains First Entry In Log Concerning Brooklyn's Loop

#### FOUND THAT HE WAS IN ERROR

Fighting Bob Evans Again Comes Be fore Board to Admit That There Were Other Persons at Santiago.

Washington, October 2 .- An interesting turn was given to the Schley court of inquiry today by the introduction of the first witness in Admiral Schley's behalf. This was Lieut. James Doyle, who was a watch officer light." on board the flagship Brooklyn during the war with Spain.

Lieutenant Doyle explained his part in the battle of July 3 and his original entry in the ship's log concerning the famous loop and his alteration of that entry because he subsequently discovered that his first entry had been

Lieutenant Commander Sharp, who him to the same effect. commanded the Vixen during the Spanish war, gave especial attention of July 3, did you see any portion of the loop made by the Brooklyn?" to his testimony to notes of the battle of July 3, made by Lieutenant Barlow of his ship.

Correspondent Deuaide were all re-Correspondent Devaide were all re-called for the purpose of correcting their testimony as given yesterday direction in which the Brooklyn turned and all made additional statements.

Just before the adjournment for the

'Admiral Evans was the first of the

dressing the court said:

"May it please the court, in connection with one of the questions asked me yesterday until Admiral Schley or his counsel object, I should like to make a statement and produce a letter. If at any moment counsel objects or Admiral Schley objects, I will withdraw it and s.op." Mr. Rayner: "Could we look at the let-

"Certainly," handing it to Mr. Ray-

"It is a matter entirely personal to me, sir, and the way the question was put to me yesterday placed me in the position of having bragged on board the Brooklyn of having destroyed the whole Spanish fleet. The identical words were used in a letter purporting to come from the Brooklyn, and published in a Washington newspaper of July 25, 1898. I immediately went to the editor of the paper to ascertain the author of such a letter. and he, after a good deal of trouble, ascertained that it was a woman who had given this information. Whether she was naid for it or not I could not find out. At the same time I wrote to Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, inclosing the article, and there is his reply. I should like that letter to go in the testimony." Mr. Rayner: "I do not object to any explanation at all that you make. There nothing wrong in the question

"The question was put to me as if I stated ' I had shot the bow off the Pluton; raked the ship and knocked out another one, etc.' There is Captain Cook's letter denying that such a conversation

Mr. Rayner: "The point is whether the conversation was between you and Com-

Objected To It at This Time. Mr. Rayner said he would object to the presentation of the letter at this time, but not at the proper time. He said the proptime for this would be when Captain Cook is on the stand.

Admiral Evans-I withdraw it. Admiral Evans—I withdraw it.

Mr. Rayner—I am perfectly willing you shall submit it at the proper time.

Mr. Thomas Dieuaide, the newspaper correspondent, when called to correct his dition to his response to one of Admiral Dewey's questions. The question put by the admiral was whether he (Dieuaide) had heard Captain Philip give orders to

back the engine when the two were on the bridge of the Texas during the battle off Santiago. Mr. Dieuaide replied that he might have heard the order and he might not. Today he said in explanation "The next thing I heard was the range given, and just then the starboard 12-inch gun was fired almost fore and aft

of the ship. I jotted that down and went around the port side of the conning tower to see the captain. He might have given several orders about that time that I did not hear. Of course, I did not note every-

thing I heard."
Yeoman Becker was then recalled and was excused after some brief questioning concerning the dispatches prepared by him at Key West for Admiral Sampson for Admiral Schley. He again said that according to his recollections these dispatches were forwarded by the Iowa and Dupont, but said as statement was based entirely upon his memory.

Lieutenant Commander Alexander M. Sharp, who commanded the converted

yacht Vixen during the Spanish war, was the first new witness of the day. He testified that he had first fallen in with the flying squadron on the morning of May 24 off Clenfuegos. He said that the weather on the cruise from Clenfuegos to Santiago had been "squally," but it had not been sufficiently bad to interfere with the speed of the Vixen. The vessel had not, he said, been in urgent need of

coal on May 26.
"If I had been," he said, "and received orders to coal, I should have tried to do so, though it would have been an uncomfortable job, because the Vixen was a very small ship."

Commander Sharp said that notwith-standing he had been aboard the Brook-lyn several times, Commodore Schley had never discussed with him the retrograde movement toward Key West begun on

Describing the service of the Vixen during the siege of Santiago under Commodore Schley, Commander Sharp said that he had been placed on picket duty at the eastern end of the line on the night of May 29 and had continued this duty afterward. He was about two miles from the shore, he said, and probably three miles from the mouth of the harbor. He said that the entire fleet could not be discerned at night and that the shore line could only be discerned as a black mass in the distance.

Could Not Have Seen Ship. Mr. Hanna: "Could you have seen vessel undertaking to pass out near the shore under those conditions?"

Commander Sharp: "If she had shown no lights and made no noise, I do not be-lieve we could." "Did you at any time suppose your self to have discovered a torpedo boa

"One night we sighted a light running apparently along the shore with a good deal of speed, and signalled that it was a torpedo boat escaping. It turned out to be a locomotive headlight on the rail-

have seen the train had no headlight been displayed.
"I think not. All we saw was the

Commander Sharp said that the Vixen had carried Commodore Schley from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts on May 31 before beginning the bombardment on the Colon, and that when he had asked what course he should pursue in the approachcraft clear as she was vulnerable, and should not assume any risks. He thought the commodore had afterwards spoken to

That Famous Loop. "When I first saw the Brooklyn I think

she was headed about south and swing-Admiral Evans, Captain Sigsbee and ing very rapidly under her port helm."
"Did you at any time have any conver-

on that occasion?" "Yes, sir. I took on board the Brooklyn copy of the notes taken by Lleutenant Just before the adjournment for the day the court announced its decision not to allow any questions concerning the blockade of Santiago after July 1, when Commander-in-Chief Admiral Bampson arrived there.

Evans Makes Corrections.

Admiral Evans was the first of the commodore Eaton was in at one time. The navigator of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant Hodgson, came in also. I think to make the commodore Eaton was in at one time. Commodore Eaton was in at one time witnesses of yesterday who appeared for the purpose of making corrections in his testimony. Having made these corrections part of the conversation, in the way the part of the conversation, in the way the helm of the Brooklyn had been put to form the so-called loop. I stated the helm was put to port. Lieutenant Hodg-son spoke up and said: 'No, you are mistaken, the helm was put to starboard.'

There Was Disagreement. "I said: 'No, no. You put your helm to port.' He said: 'I can prove it to you. Look at this chart.' I said: 'I don't want to see the chart. You swung want the port lelm.'"

"Was it conceded finally?" asked Captain Lowly. "That the helm had been

tain Lemly, "that the helm had been put to port to make the turn." 'A am not positive," was the reply, "but

it is my impression that it was."
"By whom was the concession made?" "I do not remember. "Were there any instructions at that time to the navigator in regard to entries

'Not that I remember." "Did you see the Texas during the battle of Santiago?" asked Mr. Hanna. "I saw the Texas about the first time I saw the Brooklyn." responded the witness. "She was southward to westward of the Brooklyn. The Texas was then apparently lying dead in the water. I re-marked to some officer standing near: 'The ships will never start and those fel-lows will get away.' The Brooklyn was then swinging around toward the Spanish

"How near was she to the Texas?"
"I could not give an estimate of the

In cross-examination Commander Sharp was questioned in great detail by Captain Parker in regard to entries in the log of the Brooklyn for a period covering the Cuban campaign. He referred to the en-tries concerning the Vixen's firing upon a locomotive on shore near Santiago, tak-ing it for a gunboat. He elicited from the witness the statement that at that the Vixen must have been very near the

Captain Parker then questioned Commander Sharp concerning the notes made of the battle of July 3 by Lieutenant Harlow on board the Vixen. This report has occasioned no little controversy, it being claimed by one of Admiral Schley's friends that after a copy of the notes was delivered to the admiral (then commodore) by Commander Sharp they were changed somewhat. The witness said that he had taken a carbon copy to the commodore after the bat-

Lieutenant Harlow's Notes. "Do these notes state the truth of the battle as you saw it?" asked Captain

Parker. "These are Lieutenant Harlow's notes," replied the witness. "He took them, and I am not prepared to say yes or no whether they are absolutely correct in every particular or not." "Haven't you read them over several

"I have."

"Now, are you not prepared to say to the best of your knowledge and belief they contained a true statement of what

"I cannot tell what Lieutenant Harlow

saw."

"You do not know whether the notes are true or not from having read them over several times and from your own knowledge of the battle?"

"In most essentials I should say that the notes are true, but there may be mistakes, and probably are mistakes in them."

them."

"Did you furnish a copy of these particular notes to any one else—any other officer in that squadron?"

"Not that I remember. There were several copies printed, but what became of them all I don't know."

"Did you take a copy or send a copy to any other commanding or staff officer

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Breeze Fails Yachts Will Enter Contest Every Day Till Finished

#### COMMITTEE CHANGES RULES

Stiff Wind Blowing Off Sandy Hook Last Night-The Weather Officials Say It Will Continue Through-

out the Day.

New York, October 2 .- Yachting enthuslasts and the general public are tonight expecting a most exciting race tomorrow between the cup defender Columbia and the challenger Shamrock II. They base their hopes on the strong wind blowing onight and which the local weather prophets assert is likely to keep up for twenty-four hours or more. The Washington weather bureau adds to the expectations which it is hoped will be realized by holding out a promise of a strong breeze off

Sandy Hook. The bureau says: "Fresh northwest winds and fair weather for tomorrow. The winds ought to hold good throughout the day."

The contest between the two yachts tomorrow will be over a thirty mile triangular course the same as that attempted on Tuesday.

Everything In Readiness. At Sandy Hook tonight everything is ready for tomorrow's race and if the

weather predictions prove true the yachts will have plenty of wind-perhaps more than they want. At 9:30 tonight the wind shifted suddenly in a squall from south to northwest and began to blow hard from that quarter. At 10 o'clock its veocity was thirty-six miles an hour. The officials of the New York Yacht and Royal Ulster Yacht Club had a busy

time of it in complying with the request of Sir Thomas Lipton, backed by the assent of E. D. Morgan of the Columbia that in future the races should be held on consecutive days, not counting Sunday. The request from George L. Watson, the designer of Shamrock II., for a remeasurement because of his intention to take out ballast before tomorrow's race, was withdrawn by Mr. Watson. Mr. Watson can change the Shamrock's

ballast after tomorrow's race if he so desires. W..ether this plan of removing ballast from the challenger was made with a view of decreasing the stiffness of the boat or cutting the water line, a matter of a few inches—so as to gain in time allowance could not be ascertained.

To Race Every Day. At a meeting today of the representa-tives of the Royal Ulster Yacht club and the New York Yacht club, agreement as to the day's racing was so modified that it now reads that the yachts will sail on the following dates until the following races are completed: October 3 and on races are completed: October 3 and on each following day, except Sunday, provided, however, that immediately after the race of October 3 and each subsequent race, the regetta committee shall inquire of each contestant whether he is willing to start the next way and should either contestant reply in the negative one day shall intervene before contesting the next race. Sunday shall not count, as such intervening day.

### **BLAME SADDLED** ON COL. HEISTAND

Appears to Have Been Whole Thing in the Manila Hemp Rope Deal

Washington, October 2.-When the investigation of the charges against Lieuenant Colonel Heistand was resumed oday by the Senate committee on military affairs William C. McIntyre, who was attorney for Major Hawkes at the time he made his settlement with Colonel Heistand, was called to the stand. He related the substance of an interview with Adjutant General Corbin concerning the settlement. Hawkes, it appeared, desired an appointment more than pecuni ary remuneration in the way of settlement. General Corbin introduced him (McIntyre) to Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn. The latter disclaiming any connection with the combination, said he would be glad to do something for

The details of the settlement effected, according to McIntyre, included the appointment of Hawkes to a civil position McIntyre wanted a promise that Hawkes would be retained in the office, but Mr. Meikeljohn said he could not give such assurance. Assistant Attorney General Boyd, at his instance, had endorsed Hawkes for the position, but Mr. Boyd had said nothing to him about the Heistand-Hawkes settlement. He added that nothing was ever said by Mr. Meikeljohn indicating that the appointment was made as a consideration of the settle-

ment.

Major Hawkes was recalled and questioned regarding the bill of expense he had presented and concerning copies of letters written by Hawkes to Heistand, demanding a settlement, and one which acknowledged the settlement made by Heistand's attorneys on June 30, 1900. Witness had written James F. Boyd of the company that witness had no claim

against him. He released Boyd, he said, because Boyd was the personal friend of

because Boyd was the personal the the witness.

Major Hawkes also said that he never learned from any of the parties named Boyd, Allen, Corbin and Melklejohn, that they were in the company, all such representations coming from Heistand. Capt.

W. R. Wharton testified concerning a meeting in Dudley and Michner's office when the two attorneys, Heistand, and when the two attorneys, Helstand and Hawkes, were present. The talk was up-on the subject of the profits of the hemp deal. He had heard mention of the names of Boyd and Meiklejohn by Heistand and Hawkes, but in what connection he could

General H. C. Corbin, adjutant general, who was named in the resolution as one of the parties to the deal testified that Colonel Heistand made a general statement to him concerning the organization of a company and asked aim if he would like to invest in it. He thought favorably of the concern but two or three days later he told Heistand that he had no money to invest in any company. Some time afterward Assistant Secretary Allen came to him and said that a man named Hawkes was using both their names to float some scheme. He told Allen that Hawkes had no authority to use his name. Sether Boya nor Meikleighn ever talked to him concerning the organization of the company. He had never discussed the matter with Hawkes. He knew of Hawkes as he was appointed in the volunteers, and subsequently applied for another appointment. The papers for the latter place were withdrawn. Later Hawkes came to him with a claim against Hele and and he had sent it to Heistand. That was all his connection with the matter. not say. General H. C. Corbin, adjutant general

CHARGES AGAINST BURKE. Chicago Oil Inspector Alleged to Have Done Crooked Work.

Chicago, Ill., October 2.—Before the grand jury today charges were made under oath which involve Robert E. Burke, city oil inspector and secretary of the Democratic County Committee. From an agent of the Standard Oil Company came the statement that from \$18,000 to \$20,000 is col-lected in fees annually by Mr. Burke as city oil inspector, while the comptroller's reports show that but from \$10,000 to \$11,000 reaches the city treasury each year, despite the law that all fee be turned over.

Representatives of eleven oil companies were summoned and questioned on the fees of inspection paid by their firms to Mr. Burke and his inspecting forces during each month of 1900 and

The story upon which the grand jury took up this line of inquiry was to the effect that the oil inspector's fees aggregate from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The urors determined to find out why but \$10,000 or \$11,000 goes to the benefit of Chicago each year. The charge was almost immediately substantiated in a measure by the agent of the Standard Oil Company. Another representative of the same concern a moment later, nowever, contended that \$11,000 was about right. Mayor Harrison says it is "simply a matter of the grand jury getting into politics."

## SLAUGHTER WAS MOST REVOLTING

Captain Conell's Body Saturated With Kerosene and Partly Burned

Manila, October 2.-The latest advices from the Island of Samar give harrowing details of the slaughter of the members of Company G. Ninth United States infantry last Saturday at Balangiga. It seems that the presidente of the town. claiming to be friendly, led the assault in

On hearing of the slaughter Colonel Isaac D. Derussy, of the Eleventh infantry, started for ...e scene with a battalion. The body of Captain Conell had been tied at the heels, saturated with kerosene and partly burned.

Forty-five bodies have been burned in a trench, leaving seven unaccounted for. The charred remains of many were recovered. In numerous instances the bodies had been badly mutilated.

Three hundred Macabees will also be dispatched to the scene of the massacre on board the -egaspi which is delayed by

Record of National Banks.

Washington, October 2.- During the eighteen and a half months ending September 30 there were organized 715 national banks, with a capital of \$36,582,000 and with a deposit of bonds s security for circulation of \$10,552,-501. In number of organizations the middle States lead with 224 and a capital of \$12,055,000, and the Southern States, which come next, organized 171 with a capital of 9,208,000. In point of number of organization Texas leads with ninety banks, followed by Pennsylvania with eighty. Oklahoma and Indian Territory organized thirtyseven each.

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7-The Markets.

# TO START OCT. 6

Officials and Servants Will Form a Caravan Numbering Several Thousand

#### TOWNS ON WAY TO DECORATE

Court Officials Are Commanded to Pay for Supplies-China's Continual Broadside of Reform

Pekin, October 2.-Dispatches from Sian Fu announce that the Chinese court is preparing to start about October 6. The temporary palace there is being dismantled, and all the furnishings will be carried for use enroute. The officials and servants will constitute a caravan numbering from 3000 to 5000 persons, with 1200 carts and several thousand head of horses and mules that have been collected in the Sian Fu district.

Two parties of officials have already started to make preparations along the line. The towns through which the court will pass are engaged in decorating temporary palaces, and collecting supplies. The Emperor or the Empress Dowager in his name has issued an edict strickly commanding the officials to pay for all

Eunichs Beheaded. The native papers report that several eunichs have been beheaded for practicing extortion among the people. An imperial edict commands Li Hung Chang as governor of the provice of Chi Li to borrow 700,000 taels from the other provinces to defray the expense of the court's fourney. Special local taxes are being levied which the people, already impoverished by bandits, foreign, punitive expeditions, and missionary indemnities are ill-

Li Hung Chang said today: "The court will certainly arrive in Pe

kin within two months." Despite such official statements many foreign officials here believe the Empress Dowager fears the foreign troops are kept to entrap and punish her, and the theory is that she will pass the winter in Kai Yuen Fu, sending the emperor to

Broadside of Reform Edicts.

The continual broadside of reform edicts is the topic of much varied comment. Those best able to judge of their sincerity or effectiveness withhold judgment. Prince Ching, conversing with foreign officials today, asserted that the Emperor and Empress Dowager were agreed as to the necessity of changing the Chinese methods of government and that steps for the enforcements of edicts would be taken as soon as the court re-

turned to Pekin.

Unquestionably the reform movement is stronger among the upper classes than ever before. Prince Su, who was recently appointed collector of taxes on goods entering Pekin—an office heretofore considered worth 100,000 taels—has announced that he purposes to deposit all the collections and to request the Emperor to pay him a fair salary. His subordinates resent this plan and Prince Su has been threatened with assassina-

### HAY LIKELY TO LEAVE CABINET

Gage Predicts Present Secretary of State Will Be Succeeded By Root

Denver, Col., October 2.-A special to the Republican from Boulder, Col., says: Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the United States treasury, arrive, in the city today on his way to Camp Talcott.

Speaking of the rumored intention of Secretary Hay to retire from the cabinet Mr. Gage said:

"Secretary Hay is getting tired of the business. He is a man of the strictest honor. He is very sensitive, however, and it hurts him, after he has worked hard to be misrepresented, cartooned and lampooned. He is independently rich. He can do as he wishes, go wherever he desires. He has a few very intimate friends and he would rather enjoy his life surrounded by agreeable companions and his books than attend to ...e tiresome and changeless routine of the office of Secretary of state. I should not be surprised if he would soon withdraw. If so, Root will probably be his successor."

INCREASED TO \$10,000. Lawson Anxious to Put Boralma Against Lord Derby.

Lexington, Ky., October 2.-Thomas W. Lawson tonight wired Secretary Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Association that he was very anxious to start Boralma against Lord Derby here, authorizing him to increase the amount of the challenge to \$10,000 a side, and urging him to use his best endeavors to secure the

the question of superiority decided. Wilson tonight wired the new challenge to Hamlin at Buffalo. While Hamlin desires to reserve Lord Derby's form for efforts to break the world's record, it is believed an offer so tempting will be advanced that a race will likely follow.

CRITICISE GOVERNMENT.

South African War Thorn In Side of British Flesh.

London, October 3 .- ' ror months past we have heen told," says the Daily Graphic this morning, "that if the Boers would only abandon their elusive tactics and come to close quarters we should see what we should see. The Boers have taken us at our word and the results are certainly not encouraging."

The chorus of dissatisfaction with the inertia of the government is daily gathering force. Winston Churchill, M. P. speaking last night at Oldham, described the situation in South Africa as "serious and disquieting." He said the war could not be ended by proclamations or threats, but only by vigorous military operations. The Daily Mall and the Daily Chronicle comment upon the fact that the huge British army is seemingly only able to remain on the defensive.

TO FIGHT STRIKERS.

l'ampa Authorities Force Cigarmakers To Jail or Back to Work.

Tampa, Fla., October 2.-The police were ordered today to begin a vagrance crusade against the striking cigarmakers. The patrol wagons were kept busy and more than fifty were arrested. The police court kept open all day.

The men were given the privilege of returning to work in the factories or thirty days on the streets. No opposition was offered the police today, but many sullen crowds were encountered and driven to the police station. The work will be continued tomorrow. The manufacturers' committee in New York wired today that the first shipment of money from there to take the strikers' places would be made to-

PROTEST AGAINST TITLES. /irginia Women Say Colonels and Generals Are Too Many.

Atlanta, Ga., October 2.—A Constitution special from Richmond, Va., Richmond chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, adopted resolutions tonight against the appointment of such a large number of sponsors and maids of honor to the Confederate reunions and protested in the name of history against the titles of "Colonel" and 'General" being so recklessly conferred by the local camps and the united Confederate Veterans. The resolutions declare that as matters now stand appointments as sponsors,

instead of being an honor, bring those

# appointed into ridicule. **BOERS SUFFER**

Have Fourteen Officers and Many Men Wounded-British Colonel Injured

London, October 3 .- Lord Kitchener reports that two officers and thirty-one men were killed in an attack made on Colonel Kekewich's camp at Moedwill. The Boers, who were under Commandants Delary and Kemp, had fourteen officers and 114 men wounded, after two hours' night fighting, when the Boers were driven off. Colonel Kekewich was among the wounded.

The Boer reverse at Moedwill occurred September 29. The Boers are reported to have been one thousand strong. Lord Kitchener in his dispatch says the British repelled the attack with great vigor. Colonel Kekewich was slightly wounded in two places. He says that all ranks behaved extremely well. The wounded were taken to Ruatenburg, half way between Pretoria and Mafeking.

losses of the Boers about 250 killed and 200 wounded during their attack on Fort Itala and Fort Prospect. He says the guns recently captured at Vlakfontein have been recaptured from the Boers. A telegram from Bloemfontein indicates that the guns Lord Kitchener reported having recovered were dug up,the Boers having buried them.

A mixed column under General Kitche-ner, Lord Kitchener's brother, has been sent to relieve, presumably Natal, from

Lord Kitchener confirms the heavy

Commandant General Botha's forces. It has reachced Vryheid.

The casualty list shows that in the fighting at Caldon river last Friday Colonel Plummer lost two officers killed and ten men killed and wounded.

BROTHER KILLS BROTHER. Deplorable Tragedy on the Streets McDonough, Ga.

desperate fight that occurred here this morning between T. J. Upchurch, this morning between T. J. Upchurch, his sons, Victor and Charley Upchurch, on one side, and Willis Goodwin, Jr., and Mack Goodwin on the other, Charley Upchurch was instantly killed Willis Goodwin probably fatally wounded and T. J. Upchurch and his

son Victor painfully hurt. The only eye witnesses to the tragedy were the participants, and they refuse to give the cause of the difficulty. The coroner's jury tonight decided that Charles Upchurch had been killed by his brother. The participants are well known in the county.

To Form National Association.

Youngstown, O., October 2 .- Delegates representing the blast furnace workers in the Mahoning and Shenan-go Valleys, New York, Pennsylvania and other districts as far south as Alabama and Tennessee, met here this afternoon and formulated plans for the use his best endeavors to secure the match.

It is said by friends of Lawson that he is willing to increase the amount to \$50,000 a side. Each of the horses has beaten affiliated with that organization.

# CONVENTION

Bishop Dudley of Kentucky President and Dr. John S. Lindsey Chairman

MORRIS PREACHES

Puts Himself on Record Against Radical Reorganization of Missionary Work-Greeting From Arch bishop of Canterbury

San Francisco, October 2.-The triennial onvention of the Episcopal Church of America was formally organized by the election of Bishop Dudley of Kentucky as president, and the Rev. S. Hart, secretary of the house of bishops; Dr. John S. Lindsey of Massachusetts, chairman; and the Rev. Charles Hutchins secretary of the House of Deputies.

The initial services in connection with the convention this morning were held at Trinity churuch, where the delegates will hold all their sessions. Thousands of people crowded the ad-

jacent streets to see the solemn procession of bishops and although the sidewalk was enclosed with wire rope, the services of a squad of policemen was required to prevent any encroachment on the route of the procession. About seventy-five bishops participated, and in their robes of office made an imposing spectacle.

The services marking the religious conderation of the convention were simple but imposing. The holy communion was served, Bishop Tutle of Missouri being the celebrant. The epistle was read by Bishop Doane of Albany, N. Y., and the gospel by the Lord Bishop of Newcastle; the sermon was delivered by Bishop Woster Morris of Aregon.

The sermon by the venerable Bishop Morris was a strong missionary plea for the text, "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught," and Joshua's words to the children of Israel: "How long are ye slack to go to possess the land.'

He declared that the mission of the Church of Jesus Christ was to all na-tions, ranks and conditions. She is to launch out and cast her nets into the deep of ignorance, poverty, unthrift, sorrow, shame and crushing grief, the deeps of avarice too, as well as besotted wordliness, and stolid stupid indifference. It was for the furtherance of this work by the use of the best means that the mem-bers of the convention were gathered here in this—the most of them—far of part of the country. As a resident of the Pacific coast for thirty years, he felt that he could speak as one who knew its needs and promises, and was aware of the slackness of the church in coming out to possess this good Land.

Against Reorganization. Speaking of the suggestion from some quarters that the missionary organization needs reconstructing, the bishop placed himself on record as an unbeliever He said he did not believe the church ever had a more efficient missionary administration than at present. "It is the old story," he added, "of seeking some one else on whom to lay the blame instead of taking it home to ourselves. It one else on whom to lay the blame in-stead of taking it home to ourselves. It all the clergy, bishops and laity had done as well as a few have done, there would have been no occasion for this cry for the reconstruction of our mission-

ary system."

The official offeratory was read by Bishop Nicholas of California, the cellection being for general missions.

It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the Rev. Dr. Hutchins, secretary of the last house, brought the convention to order and called the roll. The House Organized.

The secretary announced that a majority of dioceses were represented, and the first order of business would be the organization of the house. The chairman, the Rev. William Huntington, Rev. John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts, Dr. Cameron Mann, Dr. Davenport and Dr. Reese Alsop were nominated. Dr. Huntington declinel the nomination. The vote resulted: The Rev. Dr. Lind-say 234, Dr. Mann 55, Dr. Davenport 35

say 234, Dr. Mann 68, Dr. Davenport 32 and Dr. Alsop 25.

The Rev. Dr. Hutchins was unanimously elected secretary of the house.

Bishop Tutle presented the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, lord bishop of Newcastle, who responded in his own behalf, and also presented a greeting from the Archbishop

# AT A STANDSTILL

Nashville, Tenn., October 2.-Nashville is almost at a standstill tonight, some 200 of the 250 employes of the Nashville Street Railway company having been discharged. The situation is the result of a meeting last night at which the men joine. the Amalgamated Association of street railway employes.

This morning as the men reported for work they were asked if they had joined the union and those answering in the affirmative were discharged. Organization of the union was brought about by discontentment of the men over the co pany's action ... requiring a surety bond of conductors and motormen.

Both sides are firm in the positions taken, but the situation is quiet, no at-